

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 29

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## THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - JANUARY 1

## SPEECH OF HON. LAZARUS W. POWELL, OF KENTUCKY,

On the Right of the President to Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus and Make Arbitrary Arrests, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 9th, 1862.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware being under consideration:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War he, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Laus and Whiteley Merideth, or either of them, citizens of the State of Delaware, have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; when they were arrested and so imprisoned; the charges against them; by whom made; by whose orders they were arrested and imprisoned; and that he communicate to the Senate all pertaining to their arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. POWELL. I desire to state briefly to the Senate the reasons why I shall vote for the resolution under consideration. A great deal of the speech of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] met my most hearty approval; but the position taken by him, and by the Senator from New Jersey, [Mr. Field,] that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* has anything to do with arrests, is a doctrine new to me. Both of those Senators have indicated, in the remarks which they have made, that if the writ of *habeas corpus* be authoritatively suspended, the President and his Cabinet ministers may then make arrests. In my judgment, the position is not well taken. I will not enter into the controversy, now, as to whether the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended by the Executive or not. Upon that point I made an argument before the Senate heretofore, somewhat elaborate, in which I undertook to prove that Congress alone could suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. I am of that opinion still, and upon that branch of the case I concur with the Senator from Ohio.

The Senator from Ohio indicated in his speech that this Congress, by giving some qualified approval to the action of the President, had authorized him to suspend this writ of *habeas corpus*. From that position of the Senator from Ohio, I dissent. There has been no action of Congress that, in my judgment, would authorize the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He has undertaken to suspend it, and there are many, some very learned, lawyers, who have maintained that in him is lodged that power.

Other lawyers, very eminent in this country, and, I believe, to the credit of the profession, the much larger number, hold that it is a legislative power. This is the point to which I wish to invite the attention of the Senate.

Taking it for granted that the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended by competent constitutional authority, then I hold that they have no right to make these arrests. The writ of *habeas corpus* has nothing to do with the arrest of an individual. The whole scope, verge, end object of the writ of *habeas corpus* is to relieve a man, when arrested, from illegal imprisonment. The object is to open the prison doors, and to bring him before the court, to inquire whether he is lawfully detained or not; and if he has been lawfully lodged in the prison, it is the duty of the judge before whom he is brought to remand him to prison, and if it is a bailable case, to allow him bail, and if he is illegally imprisoned, to let him go free. That is the only object of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is a great remedial writ. The suspension in that writ confers no authority on any officer of this Government to make an arrest. The arrest and the discharge are separate and distinct things.

I hold that there is no authority vested by the Constitution of the United States in the President or any of his Cabinet ministers to make these arrests; and whenever they exercise such a power it is an act of usurpation and an overthrow of the Constitution of the country. The Constitution defines what are the duties of the various departments of this Government. The duties of the Executive are plainly marked out in the instrument. So it is with the legislative power; so it is with the judicial power. Upon each and every one of these distinct bodies of magistracy are conferred separate and distinct powers which they can legitimately exercise; and whenever they go beyond the powers prescribed in the Constitution, they usurp an authority not given to them by the law, and deserve and should receive the honest censure of every loyal man in the country—I mean of every man loyal to the Constitution of the country.

Now, sir, I ask Senators who claim that the President and his Cabinet ministers have exercised this power rightfully, to point me to the clause in the Constitution or the law that authorizes those officials to arrest a citizen, a civilian. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, may have the right, by virtue of the laws passed to regulate the Army and Navy, to make arrests of persons employed in the land and naval service; but I ask Senators to show

me the law that authorizes him to make an arrest of a citizen not connected with either service. Why, sir, even suppose the position of the Senator from New Jersey were true, that the President has a right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, does it necessarily follow after that suspension, that he has a right to arrest whom he pleases? If so, I would not give a fig for the liberties of this people. If it be so, any President who is wicked enough and abandoned enough to do it, may, *ad libitum*, overthrow the liberties of this country. The Senator contends that the President has the authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that after he suspends the writ he has a right to arrest whom he pleases, and imprison them during the continuation of the war. If the President were clothed with that power, I ask the Senator to tell me what would prevent him from seizing the Senators of the United States or the honorable gentlemen who occupy seats in the other end of this Capitol, if they were distasteful to him, and locking them up in Fort Warren or Fort L. Fayette, or some other Bastile, and putting the key in his pocket, and keeping them in prison for twenty years, if the war should last so long; and in that event, what would become of your legislative functions? They would be utterly destroyed, because the persons appointed, in accordance with the Constitution, to legislate, would be deprived of the privilege of exercising the functions of their office. Suppose the President should think that it interfered with his imperial powers for the judges to sit upon the bench and administer the laws. In that event, if the doctrine held by the Senator from New Jersey is correct, he has power to seize all the members of the judiciary and put them in prison, and thus overthrow and destroy the judicial department.

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MAYSVILLE, - - - JANUARY 1

## Gov. Powell's Speech.

We scarcely ask the reader's attention to the Great Speech of Senator Powell, which will be found in our outside pages this week. It is a speech which, in view of the vital importance of the questions discussed, — *Habemus Corpus* and *Arbitrary Arrests* — involving the personal rights and liberty of citizens, and in view of the manliness, integrity, patriotism and statesman-like ability of the distinguished author, will be treasured by freemen as a jewel of American eloquence. Our noble bearded Senator made a second speech on the same subject a day or two after, not less worthy of unqualified eulogium, which we shall copy in our next week's issue.

## An Attempt to Prevent the Democrats from Running a Ticket at the Election in Covington.

There is a municipal election in our sister city of Covington, Ky., next week. Two tickets are in the field — Democratic Union ticket and an Administration emancipation ticket. The friends of the latter, finding that would be beaten, sent us understand, a deputation to Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, asking him to interfere, and, by not allowing the Democratic ticket to run, give them the victory! This modest request to overthrow Republican institutions the patriotic and Union Governor rejected with scorn and indignation. He answered, that in Kentucky, under his Administration, no military interference with the elections would be permitted.

Thus foiled, they turned their attention to Col. Sipes, United States Commandant, who also declined to interfere any way with the fair and legitimate votes of the people. It is certainly a new way to get into office to ask the authorities to allow but one ticket to be run. — *Cin. Enq.*

## The New York Weekly Caucasian.

The Democratic paper, issued by the proprietors of *THE DAY-BOOK*, and for the present taking the place of that paper, is once more before us. It has been deprived of the use of the mails by the Administration at Washington for over a year, yet it has never suspended publication, or changed or modified it in the least. The paper is now removed, the recent Democratic victories have produced a change of policy at Washington already. All our readers who desire a sterling Democratic sheet from New York city, should send for a specimen copy of *THE CAUCASIAN* or *White Man's* paper, before subscribing for another. Its terms are as follows: — Single copies, \$1.50 per year. Four copies, \$5. Ten copies, \$12, and an extra one to the getup of the club. Twenty copies to one address, \$20, and one to the getup of the club. It is a good sized folio sheet, well filled with condensed reading matter, and belongs to "unterfined" school of the Democracy. — *Send for a copy.*

**GREENBACKS.** — It is stated in financial circles, that there will be further issue of \$200,000,000 in Treasury Notes. This will increase the circulating medium to \$577,000,000; but this amount may be reduced by the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, under Secretary Chase's policy of taxing bank notes.

**ARREST OF FORGERS.** — Two notorious counterfeitors and forgers named Clark and Carter, were arrested in Louisville on Monday. They are supposed to be the men who effected the secret forgeries in Clinton, Wyoming, and Carter counties, Pennsylvania, some time ago. They issued notes on the following banks, and had them extensively circulated: Jersey Shore Bank, Lock Haven Bank; also on banking houses in Bellfonte, Centre county, Penn. Clark, whose real name is Piper, is an old offender, and is well known throughout the West and South as one of the most skillful forgers and swindlers in existence, but is more particularly known in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

**The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing very rapidly, and it is expected that by the commencement of the new year the whole route will be again opened. The rebels destroyed portions of the road most effectually. For about twenty miles along the route almost every tie and rail was totally or partially destroyed. They tore up the ties and built log cabins of them, upon which they laid crossways the iron rails. They then set the cabins on fire, and when the rails became red hot in the middle they were bent around trees and thrown aside.**

**Mrs. George D. Prentiss was in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Monday, the 1st inst., on a visit to her son, and also her brother, Captain Calhoun Benham, of the Confederate service.**

**WHOLESALE DESERTION.** — The N. Y. Express says that eight hundred deserters from the *Bank's Expedition* have been arrested in that city and sent aboard a steamer for Fortress Monroe. In many instances the Provost Guard found the skedaddlers attending the bars and serving as waiters in saloons throughout the city. Some of these men, in civic dress, made a vigorous resistance, but were finally overcome.

From the Cin. Times.  
THE NEWS.

Stuart's raid north of the Rappahannock was not a successful one. He was repulsed at both Dumfries and Occoquan, with considerable loss to the Federal side. Forces were promptly dispatched to intercept him, and at latest accounts he was making for the Rappahannock under whip and spur.

If the raid was more or less a foraging one, it was unsuccessful; but, if Stuart's main purpose — which we suspect to be true — was to ascertain the position of our forces, preparatory to an advance of Stonewall Jackson, he accomplished all that was desired. We shall not be surprised to hear of a Rebel advance along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge before many days. Burnside is still as quiet as his predecessors loved to be.

The news from Kentucky to day is more favorable. Morgan seems to have come as far North as Rolling Fork, when he found himself getting entangled, and is reported moving southwardly. The statements relative to his movements are very much confused, but we judge the following to be the facts: He moved from Glasgow to the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Bear Wallow, skirmishing on the way with three different Federal regiments, who, instead of uniting, were widely separated, and could not afford serious resistance. He then advanced upon Munfordville, which is strongly garrisoned, but it is not known whether he attacked it or not; certain it is that he did not take it. Crossing Green River above, he moved on Elizabethtown, defended by some 500 troops in a stockade.

Our soldiers made a gallant resistance until the stockade was destroyed by Morgan's artillery, when they retreated to the town, where they were divided. A street fight of some hours followed, which ended in the surrender of the force. He then proceeded along the railroad to Muldraugh's Hill, where some 200 Federal soldiers surrendered without a fight, and from there to Rolling Fork, where an attack was repulsed. Morgan then moved southwardly, and at last accounts was supposed to be near Lebanon, as artillery firing was yesterday heard in that direction. From Lebanon the way is open for him into Tennessee.

It will thus be seen that our forces were badly managed. They were under the immediate command of Gen. Gilbert, a military upstart, whose conduct at Perryville was severely criticised. During the raid he seems to have been singly encircled at Louisville, not venturing further out than Lebanon Junction, and returning with the report that all was quiet.

Our several dispatches from Louisville, recounting Morgan's advance, invariably terminated with some such expression as this: "The military headquarters here have not been officially advised of these movements, and we presume military headquarters waited until it was advised. Morgan's success may be attributed solely to Gilbert's incapacity and Boyle's stupidity. We have at last reliable information of the state of affairs in Grant's department. The movement in his rear was made by about 6,000 Rebel horsemen, under Van Dorn. On the 10th says a special to the Commercial, they dashed into Holly Springs at daylight, from an easterly direction, surrounded the place, and captured the garrison and Government employees numbering 1,500, burned the depots, machine shops, all buildings containing commissary and quartermasters' stores, two locomotives, forty cars, unoccupied hospitals, many wagons, 10,000 army blankets, \$10,000 worth of cotton blew up ordinance stores, got \$10,000 in 'green-backs,' paroled 800 prisoners, and left the city at 4 o'clock P. M. Col. Murphy, of Wisconsin, Post Commandant, was completely surprised, though notified by Gen. Grant the evening before that the enemy was in the vicinity in force. No organized resistance was made. Among the prisoners taken were Capt. Bowers, Gen. Grant's Aid, and Dunlap, clerk in the office. Both escaped unparoled."

Army contractors find girls and women in New York so poor that they are compelled to work for them from sunrise till sunset for about ten cents — making bavars at one and a quarter cents each.

The Hon. James Alfred Pearce, United States Senator from Maryland, died at his residence, at Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on Saturday last, in the 56th year of his age.

The colored people of Boston are making preparations for a grand jubilee on the 1st of January, when "Massa Lincoln" is to set free all their brethren held in bondage.

The drafted men in the camp at Harrisburg, Pa., it is said, deserted by hundreds. The Lancaster express says, of the eleven hundred men who left that county for the camp only about four hundred remain. At Camp Hale, Pittsburg, the same complaint is made. Nearly all the substitutes have skedaddled.

President Lincoln has written a letter to Gen. Grant, Gov. Johnson, and others exercising authority in Tennessee, on the subject of the election of members of Congress, to "follow law, and forms of law, as far as convenient." Did there ever emanate from a man elevated to power by the people a doctrine more infamous than this?

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, has been assigned to the command of the troops and fortifications surrounding Covington and Newport, Ky.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.  
THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE ARMY.—THE CAUSES AND THE REMEDY.

From all quarters, and in all the military departments, information reaches us of an alarming degree of demoralization in the army. It is manifested especially by desertion and stealing, or, to use milder language, by departing from the army without leave, and appropriating private property for personal use. The number of desertions from the whole army cannot be less than one hundred thousand — perhaps more — and is alike from the armies of the East and the West. Reports from all departments represent that a march produces a general demoralization along the route; that private property is taken with impunity, and in one department (Grant's) instances are given of preconcerted and organized robbery. All this is disgraceful to the army and shameful to the country.

Our own correspondents, and others, attribute these outrages to a class of "stragglers" who manage to leave the ranks during a march, or to steal from the camps with dishonest designs. This is not precisely the truth. We must look further as to the causes of this demoralization.

First. It is inherent in the organization of the army, which is a cruel despotism, and which with full sway, will crush out the manhood of the ranks. There is not only no regard for the intellectual and moral welfare of the common soldier, nothing to excite his pride or ambition, but from the time he enters the service until he is relieved by death or discharge, he is the victim of constant inhumanity and a sufferer of untold cruelties.

Fidelity and well-tested valor meets with no reward. Where one promotion is made upon tested merit, a hundred are made through unworthy home influences. The intelligent, patriotic young freeman, who, from the highest motives, strapped his knapsack upon his back at the call of his country, finds himself, once in the army, more a servant of his military superiors, but intellectual inferiors, than a proud soldier, fighting for a high and a holy cause. Fettered, hand and foot, he dare not resent or resist a petty tyranny, as cowardly on the part of the officer as it is humiliating to the intelligent soldier. The private in the ranks of our army has no redress, nor can he have until the army is reorganized upon totally different principles.

Second. The amount of corruption in the army is enormous, terrible. The attempts to suppress it by the punishment of the offenders have been feeble indeed, while hundreds of appointments to the supply departments have been made to reward political services, with an understanding, at least, that the favor should be allowed to "make a good thing" out of it. Cameron introduced this system, and it seems to have faithfully adhered to in all departments of the Administration upstart, whose conduct at Perryville was severely criticised. During the raid he seems to have been singly encircled at Louisville, not venturing further out than Lebanon Junction, and returning with the report that all was quiet.

All the corruptions of political life, have been forced upon the army, and it is not confined alone to the Quartermasters and the Commissaries. Colonels have been convicted of horse-stealing, and house-plundering. So unblushing have been the robberies in the supply departments, that it has extended elsewhere, and from robbing the government it has come, among those whose stock of virtue is small, to robbing non-belligerents within the lines of the army. The soldier soon learns the prevailing dishonesty of those above him. He cannot help it, for he, of all others, is the sufferer. He tastes it in his coffee, his fried bacon, his indigestible beans and his admiring crackers. He sees it in the shabby or slimly made garments, which are given him to wear, and, when so unfortunate as to be thrown into a military hospital, he sees it through long weeks of unnecessary suffering.

The example is before him. Must his stock of virtue not be very large if, in his sufferings and distress, he resist not the temptation to better his condition, even at the expense of his character? We know, personally, of not merely one, but many instances, where men of irreproachable character, before they entered the army, soon became so demoralized as not only to pilfer, but to boast of the cete manner in which it was done. When the soldier knows that his captain and his colonel, and perhaps his brigadier, is a man of no stability of character, possessing no moral staunchness, a liar or a drunkard, or a debauchee, or perhaps a thief (for we hold the swindler of the Government as a thief), what punishment need he fear for the perpetration of a petty crime against a non-belligerent?

Against the immorality of the shoulder-straps there are no sacred influences in the army. There are Chaplains, to be sure, but we do not hesitate to declare, that in nine cases out of ten, their influence is mischievous. It is such that their actions belie their preaching, and they are not only without moral influence, but have not the respect of the men. On the whole the army would be as moral without the Chaplains.

Third. In every particular the Government fails to fulfill its contract with the soldier. For his services the Government agrees to pay him so much a month, and to supply him with certain rations. With the exception, probably, or within a few miles of Washington, or at the camps of instruction, soldiers never have, and do not now, nor are they likely to receive, full rations.

The hard cracker and the musty junk, he always has, but beyond these two articles, the soldier nowhere can depend on a supply. The full ration is never distributed in the field. The soldier goes often without his meal, sometimes for days with only a slim allowance of hard crackers. This of itself is sufficient to demoralize the army, especially when it is patent that corruption in office is the main cause of the failure. What can the soldier do? Buy provisions with his own money? What means has he? — Last week the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, stated that the unpaid requisitions of the army then in his office amounted to nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars! The regulations require that the troops should be paid every two months.

It is a remarkable historical fact, that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 — the first one ever enacted — was passed at the instance of President Washington, who, in a message to Congress, stated that the suggestion was founded on a complaint from the Governor of Pennsylvania, that a slave had escaped from that State into Virginia — and also that it was necessary to have an act of Congress to give effect to that clause of the Constitution which promised such protection. It passed the House without debate, with only seven votes against it.

neglect, and through the corrupt administration of its agents forces this demoralization upon the army.

Tens of thousands, considering the contract with the Government broken, have run the risk of the death penalty by returning home; while, in the army, others are taking from the people within the lines that which they would never touch if the Government would fulfill its contract. It is a bad feature, too, that the financial wants of the soldier are the last supplied. Civilians, the non-belligerent patriots, the comfortable fellows at home, from the members of the Cabinet down to the sweep of the public offices, receive their pay regularly.

They are not put off month after month with the cry of no money. The soldier who receives the least pay, and suffers all the hardships, is compelled to wait until all others are served. The grievances injustice of this policy is palpable, in a desertion and marauding.

The evils have now reached such magnitude, that if not promptly corrected, will prove the speedy destruction of the army. They must be remedied, but how?

By increasing military stringency — by shooting deserters and hanging marauders?

Such is the only remedy the military authorities propose, but we have little faith in its success. There is an easier, and more humane, and, we believe, a more successful manner of proceeding. In the first place, THE GOVERNMENT MUST RENDER JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER. The army must be paid with promptitude. We see no obstacle in the way, for if the Government is short of funds, let the civilian, and not the soldier, wait for his money. This alone, we warrant, will do much toward stopping desertions and putting an end to military marauding.

But another proceeding is requisite. The supply department must be reformed. Give the army honest quartermasters and honest commissioners, and it will at once put an end to frauds in contracts, and secure prompt and full supplies to the army. If life is to be taken for crime, these are the departments upon which the punishment should be inflicted. Nothing would contribute more to animate, nerve and cheer the army, than the shooting of a few dishonest supply agents, and the hanging of a dozen or so of swindling contractors. It would be unmistakable evidence of a design to deal justly with the soldier.

OBJECT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

That the abolitionists would destroy the constitution and introduce a despotism, is no empty charge. We give a few extracts to show the temper of that party. The New York Times says:

"A man of firm and resolute will, with a wise use of a portion of his ill-gotten wealth, to reward him with a higher position."

All the corruptions of political life, have been forced upon the army, and it is not confined alone to the Quartermasters and the Commissaries. Colonels have been convicted of horse-stealing, and house-plundering. So unblushing have been the robberies in the supply departments, that it has extended elsewhere, and from robbing the government it has come, among those whose stock of virtue is small, to robbing non-belligerents within the lines of the army. The soldier soon learns the prevailing dishonesty of those above him. He cannot help it, for he, of all others, is the sufferer. He tastes it in his coffee, his fried bacon, his indigestible beans and his admiring crackers. He sees it in the shabby or slimly made garments, which are given him to wear, and, when so unfortunate as to be thrown into a military hospital, he sees it through long weeks of unnecessary suffering.

The example is before him. Must his stock of virtue not be very large if, in his sufferings and distress, he resist not the temptation to better his condition, even at the expense of his character?

If the President should determine that in order to crush this rebellion, the Constitution should be suspended during the rebellion, I believe he has the right to do it,"

Rosette, a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, gave utterance to the following:

"I am not a constitution man! I am for carrying on this war under the Constitution, or the Constitution, through the Constitution, or against the Constitution, or against the Constitution! Any way, whatever, so as to put down this rebellion."

E. C. Ingersoll, Abolition candidate at large in Illinois for Congress, said in one of his speeches:

"If the President should determine that in order to crush this rebellion, the Constitution should be suspended during the rebellion, I believe he has the right to do it,"

And again Dr. Bellows said:

"This is a war of extermination — a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it is constitutional or not."

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Sambo — "I say, Pomp, de President, in his proclamation, calls us 'free American citizens of African descent' — what you think of dat, boy?"

Pomp — "Oh, Massa Linicum be better look out or he make do nigger in as bad a fix as de white folks. Do white folks now hardly dare say dere lives dere own."

BLACKWOOD ON THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The past month has brought us to the veritable crisis of the great civil war in America. Brought to bay upon their own soil, the federals in desperation have invoked to the aids the unutterable horrors of a servile war. With their armies baffled and beaten, and with the standards of the rebel army again within sight of Washington, the President has at length owned the impossibility of success in fair warfare, and seeks to paralyze the victorious armies of the south by letting loose upon their hearts and bones the lust and savagery of four millions of negroes. The die is cast. Henceforth it is to be a war of extermination. The north seeks to make of the south a desert — a wilderness of bloodshed and misery — for thus only, now, does it or can hope to overcome the seceding confederacy. Monstrous, reckless, devilish as the project is, we believe it will not succeed. But it at least marks the crisis and turning point of the war. It shows that the north has shot its last bolt — the effects of which we do not yet see, but beyond which there is no other. It proves what every one in this country was loth to believe, that, rather than let the southern states be independent, rather than lose their trade and custom, the north would league itself with Belzebub, and seek to make hell of half a continent. In return, this atrocious act justifies the south in hoisting the black flag, and proclaiming a war without quarter against the Yankee hosts. And thus, within the bosom of civilization, we are called upon to contemplate a war more full of horrors and wickedness than any which stands recorded in the world's history.

It is a remarkable historical fact, that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 — the first one ever enacted — was passed at the instance of President Washington, who, in a message to Congress, stated that the suggestion was founded on a complaint from the Governor of Pennsylvania, that a slave had escaped from that State into Virginia — and also that it was necessary to have an act of Congress to give effect to that clause of the Constitution which promised such protection. All hail to the originating genius of Abraham, the Chief of Charcoal.

SERVED THEM RIGHT! — Parson Brownlow says that the free negroes of Gallipolis, O., recently made sport of some naked and barefooted East Tennesseeans, ("loyal refugees" of the Brownlow stripe) who were there, calling them "poor white trash," &c., &c. The Parson said that Tennesseeans could not stand that, but came down on the darkies with a vengeance, killed two and chastised the rest. "Served them right," says the Parson. We fear the Parson is falling from grace in the Abolition church. If he thinks that white men have any rights that negroes are bound to respect, he may as well go back to Tennessee at once. — N. Y. Caucasian.

# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

**C**apt. McClaire, of the Boston, has under contract, at Louisville, a new boat to run in the place of the old Boston, in the Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth trade. The boat will be completed next Fall and will be the finest and swiftest boat above the falls.

**L**et there be Light and there was Light.

We invite the attention of our readers and the City Council to the Lampost and five Lanterns recently placed on Market street, by our friend BEN. PHISTER, *'pro bono publico'*, and now that he has set the example of furnishing light to the benighted and wayfaring, we would be pleased to see a similar institution at every corner in the city—already has this enterprise commanded itself to the admiration and received as it deserves the thanks of the country folks who attend market—and they invoke the blessings of thrift and prosperity upon our friend who hangs out his light and imparts safety to their footsteps, &c. These lamps if erected and lit any dark night would be far better than the negro's moon, which Coffee declared shone only of bright nights and never appeared of dark ones when it was most wanted.

**N**EWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, Post, and Courier have been reduced in size more than six columns, in consequence of the increase in price of paper.

**P**OPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census of the city of Chicago has just been completed, showing the population to be 137,030—an increase of 27,768 inhabitants in two years.

**C**—A well-informed correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana under date of the 6th inst., says the crops of sugar are unusually large

**L**OCAL ITEMS.—Our friends throughout the county will confer a favor upon us by sending the facts of any local incident worthy of notice that may transpire in their neighborhoods.

**C**—The New York subscription in aid of the English operatives has reached \$61,000.

**R**hode Island's credit is good. She has just sold six hundred thousand dollars worth of her bonds at a premium of over eight per cent.

**C**—It is stated on good authority that less than 180,000 of the soldiers whose names now fill the muster rolls are absent, with or without leave.

**C**—Lient. Gen. Kirby Smith, C. S. A., has established his headquarters in the residence of Parson Brownlow, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

**C**—A gentleman from Iowa has obtained a patent for making wine from sorghum, which is sold by connoisseurs at Washington to be equal to Madeira. It can be made so as to be sold for twenty-five cents per gallon. A fine quality of rum is also made of the same product.

**T**HE IRON-CLAD BATTERY MONTAUK.—This new vessel, Commander Worden, took her trial trip up North river, New York, on Tuesday morning last. Her machinery worked admirably, and various principles involved in her construction are proved practicable. She will go to sea, on active service, this week.

**T**HAT'S So.—James Brooks, M. C., elect from the city of New York, says: 'The President is just as much the creature of the Constitution and the laws as a constable, and has no more right to enact proclamation than a constable.'

**C**—The following resignation have taken place in Kentucky regiments in the army of the Cumberland: Capt. A. M. Burbank, 3d Kentucky infantry; First Lieutenant W. B. Skaggs, 3d Kentucky infantry; and Capt. W. S. Long, 5th Kentucky infantry.

**T**HE people of New London, Ct., hung Secretary Welles in effigy because he recommended Philadelphia as the best place for the new naval depot. The New Londoners hoped to see it to their port.

**P**OSTAGE CURRENCY.—About \$10,000 worth of small change, postage currency, was received at the post-office in Louisville on Saturday morning. It was entirely disposed of by 11 o'clock.

**C**—Our pork dealers may be interested in knowing that the number of hogs packed at Louisville footed up, at the present time, at 110,204. Some 3,000 still remained in the pens. The ruling price at the close of the week was \$425 to \$440.

**C**—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of three and six o'clock, in and about and in front of Willard's Hotel alone, over one hundred officers of the army were smoking, chatting, and laughing, and having a good time generally, and all this while a great battle was said to be progressing at Fredericksburg.

**C**—Leprosy prevails to an alarming extent in the British West India colonies. It was introduced by the Chinese coolies.

**C**—It was reported at Covington Sunday that a force of nine hundred of Humphrey Marshall's men are menacing Mt. Sterling, Ky., and that the Union people are fleeing in great numbers.

## DIED.

In this city on Sunday night Dec. 28th Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, in his 51st year.

In Edgefield, near Nashville Tenn. in October 1861, of Typhus Fever, Mr. JAMES M. BURKE, formerly of Fleming county, Ky.

## Commercial.

### MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c.  
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Blbs. 65c.; Half Blbs. 70c.  
COFFEE—83 to 87 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT—Red 85c; White \$1.05.  
Flour.—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.  
WINE.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at \$5.25.  
Crush Sugar, 15c.  
LARD—7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb.  
Hemp—\$5.00 per ton.  
Tobacco—Selling at 5@10c lbs.  
Mackerel—Blbs. No. 2, \$10; Halfblbs. 5.50, Quarters 3.25.  
SALT—60c. per bushel.  
IRON.—Bar Iron 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Nail Iron 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Horse Shoe 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Nails—\$4.50 for 100ds.  
RICE—9c. per lb.  
FEATHERS.—83 to 84 cents lbs.

### WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

### FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Aprons, Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Flannel, Tucks, Tints, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Monseian Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Necessities generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. RICKETTS.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD FLEMING as a candidate for MARKET MASTER, at the ensuing January election.

If the following gentlemen will consent to become candidates for the respective City Offices, upon the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election, they will receive the support of a majority of the voters of

M. R. RICKETTS.

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M. R. RICKETTS.

For Mayor—THOMAS DAULTON.  
Marshal—JAMES G. FRANCIS.  
Clerk—JOHN RAVENCRRAFT.  
Treasurer—JAS. P. POYNTZ.  
Assessor—M. T. COCKRELL.  
Collector—KEITH BERRY.  
Wharf Master—SIMON CHILES.  
Wood & Coal Inspector—

S. E. NICHOLSON.

Market Master—

EDWARD FLEMING

COUNCILMEN:

Ward No. 1—GEO. W. ORR,  
JAS. JACOBS.  
JERRY F. YOUNG.

Ward No. 2—GEO. W. SULSER,  
W. P. WATKINS.  
DR. J. R. PADDOCK.

Ward No. 3—ALEX. MADDOX;  
LEWIS GOLLING;  
JNO. M. SAWYER.

Ward No. 4—F. MCCLANAHAN;  
W. W. LAMAR;  
ARMSTED PURNELL.

CONVENTION OF BLACKSMITHS.

AT the request of a Committee of Blacksmiths of Maysville and Mason County, we announce that a general meeting of the Blacksmiths of the State and County will be held at the Neptune Hall, Maysville, on the 2d day of January 1863, for the purpose of fixing upon a Bill of Prices for the ensuing year. A full meeting of Blacksmiths, is desired.

Maysville, Jan. 1

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet

ALEX. MADDOX.  
Wall Street.

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE

and tasty assortment of WATCHES,  
CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every

description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED

on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORK-

MAINS and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in

exchange.

DUFEU & MC CARTHEY,  
Bott. BURGESS and MINER'S Stores.

Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

NEW  
Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS

METHOD to inform all persons who wear

Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room

formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office,

IN CADWALLADER'S BUILDING,

and furnished it with as good and fashionable

assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

as can be found in this City, and that their

whole attention will be

GIVEN

to please and accommodate their customers, and

fit them in the LAST STYLE OF THE ART, and that

no one can possibly go

AWAY

dissatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand

a well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Bal-

morials, Slippers, Pumps, &c.,

for Men, Ladies, and Children. ALSO, Ladies,

Children and Gentlemen's

CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS,

always on hand, and made to order, and warrant-

ed to fit or no sale.

Repairing done with neatness and a

short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably

with and get the worth of their money, are in-

vited to call at

MARTIN & BRO'S

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m.

Skeleton Skirts.

JUST Received the "CHAMPION," "ZEPHYR,"

"WAVE KID," "LAPSE," "BALMORAL" and

SPIRAL SKELETON SKIRTS.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.

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